

THE EVENING STAR.
WASHINGTON.
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CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delay, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, according to tenor or purpose.

The Telephone Decision.

The decision of the District Court of Appeals in the telephone case reproduced in full in today's Star, is a plain-reading document, capable of entire absorption by the non-legal mind. Its meaning is unmistakable and is a cause of gratification to the citizens of the District who are either telephone users or hope to become such under a modification of the rate scale. For this decision advances the plea of the telephone user another stage toward favorable response and puts the burden of appeal and proof upon the monopoly corporation. It is asserted that the case will not be carried to the telephone company to the court of last resort, which alone stands between the corporation and enforcement of the rates prescribed by the act of 1908.

The Court of Appeals holds that Congress has the right to dictate to the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company the terms upon which it may remain and do business in the District without regard to the character of the telephone service, as the company holds no charter from Congress and enjoys in this District only the rights of a tenant at will, it must yield to the regulations prescribed by Congress or vacate the field. The corporation being here without invitation or express permission, it holds no contract with the law-making power. If displeased with the latter's action, it may leave just as it would be obliged to leave if Congress directly so decreed, and in leaving it could take with it only its movable property. Furthermore, Congress has the right at any time to grant a franchise to some other company with the right to take and use, for a proper compensation, the cables and poles of the existing corporation.

Although the Court of Appeals reverses the action of the court below on the ground that the corporation must accept the rates prescribed, whatever they may be, or vacate the premises, it passes to a consideration of the question of reasonableness of the rates, and there finds material for deep study, the result of which is an opinion that the rates are not confiscatory and unconstitutional. It holds that proof of the confiscatory nature of the rates must come, beyond a reasonable doubt, from the company, and cites a decision of the United States Supreme Court to this effect. It analyzes the statistics sufficiently to indicate that it is not impressed with the arithmetic of the company. It distinctly declares that improvements of plant should be charged to the construction account, and not to that of maintenance, and that the 40 per cent of expense charged against the District of Columbia is unfairly large. The Chesapeake and Potomac Company is unfairly large. It avers also that the salary account is out of proportion in comparison with other cities. In conclusion upon this point the court says that its examination of the evidence did not satisfy it "that the necessary effect of the enforcement of the rate will be destructive of the defendant's rights of property."

With an apparent direct charter of rights in the District knocking at the door of Congress, willing to furnish modern telephone for a rate even below that prescribed by Congress for the present company, it will be seen that this decision regarding the status of the latter is of the utmost importance, even beyond the immediate effect upon the rate question of the general action of reversal. The Court of Appeals' decision is in line with the public and common-sense view of what the law ought to be.

As The Star recently said:
"The question, however, is not what this telephone company can afford to furnish the unlimited supply for, but what it can be supplied for by anybody. It is claimed that good telephone service can be obtained at a rate of less than thirty dollars, and figures are given (including those of Toronto, Canada) to sustain this contention. The Chesapeake and Potomac Company has no vested rights in the District, no charter, no franchise. It is here by sufferance. It is not in position to exact rates which will accord only with its own ideas of profit. The rules of business and equity should first apply to the telephone company, which is granted to every private enterprise serving the public. In fixing this rate and the prospective rate of profit the company should not be permitted to dictate its own terms, arranged by its own experts, to swell the cost of maintenance, or to obscure the actual cost of installation. It should not be permitted to charge a rate which will grant the interest on watered stock or the capitalized extravagance of the past; or the heavy royalties paid by the corporation in its capacity to itself in another. On the basis of what it costs today to operate a telephone service with unlimited use offered to the largest subscribers, it should be compelled to reduce its rates to the point of reason or else step aside for another company, pledged and bonded to render satisfactory service for rates far below those charged by the present monopoly."

Dr. Parkhurst points out that the absolute closing of New York saloons on Sunday is likely to drive the votes of the foreign element to Tammany. The doctor may be a reformer, but he is not lacking in political discernment.

The Pine Tree State.

The death of Charles A. Boutelle recalls the unusual prominence the state of Maine enjoyed in the National House of Representatives for a number of years. Entitled to but four members of that body, she secured a larger number of men with such care that four of them attained marked influence, and impressed themselves definitely upon the legislation of their times. Each fought his way to the front, and each developed talents for a particular line of the government's business which made him a leader of his fellows. The extraordinary spectacle was presented, indeed, during two most important Congresses, of Maine in the chair of the House. Maine was the leader of the majority on the floor of the House, and Maine presiding over three of the foremost committees of the House. Nor was this result achieved by main strength and awkwardness. It grew out of just deserts, and demonstrated fitness for difficult work.

The House stood in need of new rules. The old ones, instead of facilitating business, retarded it. One man making himself the master of parliamentary practice could, at his pleasure almost, tie the body in a hard knot. Mr. Reed was elected Speaker, and his first act was to give to the House a set of rules so admirably drafted and so easy of application that the very men who resisted their adoption afterwards became their advocates. If Mr. Reed had rendered no other public service, that alone would make his fame secure.

The country stood in need of a new tariff law. The Gorman-Wilson bill, constructed in an effort to hide the backdown of the democracy on the free trade issue, had unsettled values and business, and the business world was complaining. The work was put into the hands of Mr. Dingley—a

wise and well-qualified man—and the result was a measure which has justified its author's claims for it, and entitled him to long and most honorable remembrance.

The country was pushing forward its policy for a larger navy. Both parties were assisting, but it would be of great advantage that the work of the naval committee of the House be shaped by a thoroughly competent chairman. Mr. Herbert had filled the place under Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Boutelle proved to be a most worthy successor to him under Mr. Reed. He gave his whole time to his duties, and performed them excellently.

If Mr. Milliken was not so conspicuously placed as his colleagues, as chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds he rendered the country valuable service, and as a debater he possessed undoubted force.

The wise thing to do was to keep such men in commission, and that Maine did. Mr. Reed retired of his own accord. Death took Mr. Dingley and Mr. Milliken while they were in harness, and Mr. Boutelle was re-elected even after death had set its seal upon him. But there is life in the old state yet. The new delegation promises well, and Mr. Littlefield at one bound established a reputation as a debater of the first class. He is regarded as one of the coming men of his party.

A Squall in the Solent.

Today's yachting accident in the Solent calls for both congratulations and sympathy for England from the United States, congratulations that the king was saved from death and sympathy for the wrecking of the splendid creation with which Sir Thomas Lipton has hoped to win the America's Cup. King Edward's presence on the wrecked yacht was an unusual incident in itself, and the early dispatches were strangely contradictory as to whether he was actually on board that craft or on the Erin when the wind swept the decks of the racer clean. There seems to have been a curious changing of plans regarding the king's movements and his ultimate escape from death is described as miraculous.

It is of course too soon to determine whether Shamrock II has been injured beyond repair. The loss of her mast and rigging would not necessarily disable her and prevent her appearance in these waters in season for the international races, for despite the care necessary in their construction they could probably be replaced on a pinch to enable the boat to meet her engagement. But it is possible that the yacht may have been strained by the shock of the small or the tearing loss of the mast and rigging, and this might readily render her unsafe for the ocean voyage and for competition with the swift creation of the Herreshoffs.

Thus far in her career Shamrock II has been an unlucky boat. She was beaten by her predecessor in one trial race five minutes, owing to the fault of certain features of her rigging and her hull. Then she went into another race, yesterday, and her destiny saddened and her topmast wobbled, causing her to lose the New York slip to the rails by a squall. It is additionally unfortunate that in his dilemma, for which the American people are sincerely sorry, Sir Thomas Lipton can not, under the rules of the competition, look to Shamrock I to replace his new craft in case of need. The old challenger has shown remarkable qualities in these trials and is thought by many yachtsmen abroad to be faster than she was two years ago.

West Point's Prestige to Be Saved.

The government is apparently determined to save the prestige and the usefulness of the West Point Military Academy, at any cost. This decision, as announced yesterday as the result of Col. Mills' visit to the War Department, will be universally applauded. The people take a great pride in West Point. Some of the most distinguished men in the republic's history received their highest training there. During the civil war many of the leaders on both sides were West Pointers. So there is no sectional spirit in the love of the nation for the institution or in the demand that it be preserved from demoralization. It is a mortifying spectacle for promising cadets to be so carried away by prejudice for a silly custom that they are incapable of recognizing the paramount requirements of discipline. It is to be deeply regretted that five of the cadets must be sacrificed to the determination to purge the academy of the spirit of resistance to lawful authority. A mutinous movement such as that which culminated in the mock training of a cannon on Col. Mills' house must be severely dealt with. It is not in point whether the agreement between the superintendent and the cadets with regard to hazing was wholly sensible to civilian minds or not. That document, however, considered as a phase of the attempt to solve the problems growing out of the Box inquiry by conciliatory rather than radical means. It was then hoped that leniency would appeal to the manhood and the soldierly qualities of the young men at the academy. Had they realized the generosity of the government in dealing with them on a diplomatic basis rather than with military rigor and directness, this friction with the superintendent would never have occurred. But apparently they conceived that they had won a victory in heading off drastic action by either the War Department or Congress, and they proceeded to take advantage of their seeming success. It is to be feared that customs have become too deeply rooted at this institution for gentle removal. Those which are inimical to the welfare of the establishment must be pulled out ruthlessly, and if any individuals suffer in the process the misfortune is unavoidable.

China is so pleased with the attitude of America that it is almost inclined to forgive those old-time remarks to the effect that the Chinese must go.

Tons of garden seeds are being sent out every day. There will not be the slightest excuse for any shortage in the chrysanthemum and marigold crops.

It is hardly reasonable to hope that the handwriting experts will not get a chance at the Kenmore case at some stage of the proceedings.

The fact that the "coon song" vocalist is no longer in demand may be a valuable tip for Kansas in its quest for farm hands.

Mr. Carnegie has been so liberal in this country that a few millions of American dollars can surely be spared to Scotland.

Count Esterhazy long since demonstrated that it is easy to confess. The difficulty is to prove it.

"Paddy" Gleason.

One of the most picturesque figures of American politics died the other day in Long Island City, a relic of a past which was wiped out by the consolidation of the cities now comprising Greater New York. Patrick Gleason, Irish immigrant, roustabout, saloon keeper, contractor, street railroad projector, politician and finally, for various terms, mayor of his city, was a party in himself. He knew no necessity of conventions. He once explained his success at the polls by the statement: "I always win by just drivin' round and yellin' at 'em frens, and there's no platform, no nothin'—just me, Paddy." He had a great hold on the affections and fealty of his followers. And when in the heyday of his power as mayor the rich and influential Long Island railroad corporation tried to obstruct the streets and to occupy space to which it was not entitled, this intrepid guardian of the rights of his people armed his police force with axes and with himself in the lead the offending structures were destroyed and

the thoroughfares kept clear. Gleason was honest as an administrator, however crude may have been his political morals. He was somewhat of a fanatic in his hatred of powerful institutions, but he was a terror to speculators and schemers against the public welfare. It would have perhaps been a good thing for New York if that city had had a few mayors of the Gleason stamp, bent upon reform in the spirit which animated him in his smaller dealings. A man with an axe is often a potential factor for a wholesome change and while public opinion does not as a rule commend violence in the administration of the law, there come times when official vigor is necessary. Patrick Gleason will be long remembered for his peculiarities, which doubtless were demonstrated to the public good in the restricted area of his influence.

President Loubet complimented J. Pierpont Morgan on his facility in speaking French and Mr. Morgan thanked the president for his legion of honor decoration. It is a pleasure to note an interview between people of so much distinction which cannot possibly affect the stock market.

General Funston is not making any great effort to prevent himself from being overlooked. He is, as a rule, quite willing to neglect the stenographers and typewriters while he looks around for a chance to get busy.

After China gets through with its peculiar difficulties, it will either be permanently "broke," or so well equipped with experience as to become a financial power.

The sea serpent is being discovered with great frequency. But there is some solace in the manner in which the Delaware peach crop avoided being conspicuous.

If all hazing is prohibited at West Point the young gentlemen may be forced in desperation to devote themselves exclusively to their studies.

The anti-canteen law has aroused a degree of approval among the keepers of saloons that is, to say the least, suspicious.

There is a disposition to assume that the America's cup was intended for service exclusively at pink teas.

SHOOTING STARS.

An Affront to Tradition.

"I have an original idea," exclaimed the detective.

"What are you going to do?"

"I'm going to quit collecting clues and take a look for the criminal."

A Peculiarity.

Some men of wealth have made a lot. And, pray, what have they done with it? They simply add to what they've got. Instead of having fun with it!

An Idea of Utility.

"What struck me hardest 'bout de circus," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "were de menagerie."

"You does fin' some mahvels o' nature dar," responded Miss Miami Brown.

"Yes, but what surprises me is dat Nature puts in so much time turnin' out dem yuthuh animals, when she might have been hatchin' chickens."

Faith.

"A woman ought to be able to trust her husband implicitly."

"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, "I was the proud recipient of a mark of confidence this morning. Henrietta actually gave me a piece of goods to take down to the store and match for her."

Busy Days.

"I suppose the demands on the time of a successful financier are very great."

"They are," answered the highly prosperous citizen. "I am kept so much occupied telling young men how to succeed in life that I scarcely get an opportunity to attend to my regular business."

Rusticity.

When money talks there is a din Which wakes the world to dread. It causes all our brains to spin Till none knows what is said. Sometimes the voice is from the mart And sometime from a throne, And each man strives with all his heart To clutch the megaphone.

And in the babble of the throng Mid fortune's fierce pursuit The fabled yield unto the strong And tender strains are mute. And so, good friend, our loves shall cling Close to the sylvan walks, Where undisturbed the birds may sing And money never talks.

Strangulation by Technicality.

Perpetually a challenge cup for competition between foreign countries. This is the description of the America's cup put by the owners of the America and the winners of the cup into the deed of gift which the New York Yacht Club its trustee.

Not for competition between a foreign country and the New York Yacht Club, but for competition between a foreign country and America—all American—regardless of geographical or social position, subject only to such rules as shall insure proper defense of the cup.

The New York Yacht Club is excluding Mr. Lawson's boat by petty technicalities which it created and therefore which it can bar away.

Do the present members of the club wish to make foreigners, and Americans as well, look upon these cup races as little social, private affairs of the club, or as a test of our national skill at yachting? Do they wish to discourage American interest in yachting, American pride in the defense of the American enterprise in building and sailing yachts?

If so, let them keep to their present course. If not, let them end now and forgive those old-time impressions which their pettiness has created.

A Wise Precaution.

The refusal to permit a single live monkey to be landed in this country seems absurd, but when we remember Australia's experience with the English rabbit, the destruction caused in Massachusetts by the import of a few moths which became a pest of the country, and the ravages of this same pest in India, where it was originally imported from its home in India, it must be acknowledged that no precautions against the introduction of foreign pests can be too stringent.

A Good Law.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

In Ohio counties where lynchings occur must pay damages to those dependent on the victims for support, the same as corporations must pay damages for injury by which individuals are deprived of ability to support themselves or families. It is a law of that state which is worthy of adoption by every state in the Union. This is the amount for which final judgment has been affirmed.

The Latest Wrinkle.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

A New York building inspector charged with accepting a bribe attempted to shelve the responsibility upon his baby. He de-clared that the change was made by his baby, but admitted that after the departure of the alleged briber he "had found his baby playing with" the money in question, and had naturally acquired it.

Would Convince Foreigners.

From the Boston Traveler.

A national art gallery in Washington would be a good thing to prove to foreigners that there is still such a thing as art in this country, something which they are not prone to believe.

A Lively Literary Luncheon

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE for JUNE

The Brightest and Best of them All. . . .

JUST when everybody is talking about the Belle Epoch, EVERYBODY'S has Maxmillian Foster tell all about "Photographing the Sun." The article is profusely illustrated, and tells all about the scientific interest in an eclipse, in his easy-to-understand and interesting way.

Then here is interest for everybody: ALONE UP MOUNT KATAHDIN—A. RADCLIFFE DUGMORE. BLACK MURCHISON: A Tale of the Lumber Camps. MAXIMIAN FOSTER. FIGHTING PESTS WITH INSECT ALLIES—L. O. HOWARD. A SON OF THE BORDER—"WILD BILL" HICKOK. E. C. LITTLE. WHEN DE SEVERAL CALL—Poem and Music. HOWARD WELCHER. JOSELYN CHESHIRE. Concluded. SARA BEAUMONT KENNEDY. THE MAKING OF A COUNTRY HOME—J. P. MOWBRAY. THE VOICE OF MATRIMONY—WILLIAM J. LAMPTON. THE TENTH OF JUNE, 1715—A Song. ANDREW LANG. SHOWING AWAY HAIL-STORMS—EUGENE P. LAYLE, Jr. ON THE STROKE OF NINE—A Wolf Story. CHARLES MAJOR. VICISSITUDES OF THE WHEEL—ELEA-MACDONALD. THE STUDY OF CHILDREN—ARTHUR MACDONALD. THE LAYING OF THE PIPE—THEODORE WATERS. THE TALK ABOUT "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE"—A Psychological Study. THOMSON JAY HUDSON.

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JOHN WANAMAKER PUBLISHER NEW YORK

Rain Coats, \$15 to \$30.

Light weights for summer wear. Cut in the best styles. Tailor made. Handmade finished. For both Ladies and Men. \$15 to \$30. Ladies' Rubber, 50c.; Men's, 75c.

THE M. LINDSAY Rubber Co. 807 PA. AVENUE, 487 BROADWAY, N. Y. SUCCESSOR TO GOODYEAR RUBBER CO. my22-w.f.m.20

STORAGE

Only a few of our \$4 Private Rooms still vacant. Make engagements at once, if you want one. They hold contents of 4 and 5-room flats.

Our \$5 rooms store contents of 5 and 6-room flats.

MOVING. Household Effects moved in padded vans by expert movers. "We move anything."

PACKING. Goods carefully packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

Merchants' Parcel Delivery Company, 929-931 D St.—Tel. 659.

Coal ? ? ? ? ?

Trouble in the kitchen can frequently be traced to cranky coal. Sure avoidance of such annoyance when you burn this special Range Coal, which is guaranteed and lasting. ARGYLE COAL is especially adapted for steam making and brick burning.

Allegheny Co., Phone 115 Main. my22-2m.14

Great Sale 5 Car Loads of Gov't Stock.

Fine second-hand Army Harness, which has been made by first-class work. Our Saddles are the famous McClelland and are the Concord style. Greatest buying opportunities in Harness ever offered in Washington. Special rates given large quantities.

S. Bensinger (The Horse Bazaar), 940 14th Ave. my22-w.f.m.20

Commencements.

The formal part of commencements completes the beauty and sentiment of the occasion. Consult Guide about Flowers and Floral Decorations.

A. Gude & Bro., 1224 F St. my22-14d

Fancy Screen Doors, 95c.

Suitable for front of house. Actual value, \$1.50. Best quality. 25 ft. all complete, for \$2.25.

Joseph R. Bailey, 620 The Bailey \$1 Saw—Warranted. my22-14d

Wire Screen Enamel

Makes old, rusty screens as bright as new—green, maroon or black.

Geo. E. Corbett, 527 10th. Phone 1786-3. my22-14d

Tomorrow Is Remnant Day.

The Palais Royal.

4c 10c 39c (12 1/2c Fabrics.) (25c Fabrics.) (75c Silks.)

Dress Goods Remnants enough to fill three great tables. . . . 4c yard for 12 1/2c Dimities, Swisses, Batistes and Mulls. . . . 40c yard for 25c to 39c Imported Wash Goods and Mercerized Foulards. . . . 39c yard for 75c Foulard Silks. On second floor.

Laces, Embroideries and Ribbons. (And Dress Trimmings worth up to 25c at 1c a yard.)

These departments will be dotted with tables filled with splendid bargains. Enter by G street door and note the table to the right hand, where you'll find Remnants of Laces at next to nothing prices.

15c yard for any Lace on a near-by Table. None worth less than 25c yard. Choice of Venice Lace Edges and Insertings and Cluny Lace Galleons in the new irregular effects.

8c yard for any of the Laces on table near 11th st. entrance. Here are Black and White Silk and Wash Laces worth up to 25c.

35c yard for 18-inch wide All-over of Laces and Lace Edges. None worth less than 75c yard. Great bargains. Call early.

8c yard for desirable remnants of Cambric Embroidery Edges and Insertings. Plenty are worth 15c yard. See table near Art Department.

15c yard for Cambric and Swiss Embroidery Edges and Insertings. Some, 6 inches wide, are good value at 25c yard. All are best quality.

11c yard for 18c to 25c Ribbons. Plain colors and stripes, in all the season's prettiest effects. With the store remnants are manufacturers' odds and ends—entire pieces.

In the New Notion Department. (On first floor, room adjoining elevator.)

Patent Leather Chatelaine Bags. . . . 10c All-bristle Hair Brushes. . . . 10c Black Silk Belts, 25c value. . . . 10c Granite Maroon Belts, 50c value. . . . 25c Virginia Silk Belts, 50c value. . . . 25c Virginia Tulle Soap, 3c cakes. . . . 2c Covered Dress Steels, per dozen. . . . 2c

Featherstitch Braid, 6-yard piece. . . . 8c Glace Beading, 9-yard piece. . . . 10c Silk Braid, all shades, yard. . . . 1c Black-head Hat Pins, per dozen. . . . 3c Sanitary Safety Belts, pair. . . . 5c The Gift and Celluloid Hair Retainers. . . . 5c Combination Skirt Binding, per yard. . . . 7c

Trimmed Hats. \$2.25 for New Summer Hats. Those you have seen here until now at \$5 are to be only \$2.25 for choice. See second floor table.

Flower Table. 9c for bunches of Flowers and Foliage—last of the importer's samples that were 35c and 25c for choice. On first floor table at 9c.

29c for 50c Undergarments.

Principally Corset Covers of cambric and nainsook, French styles, lace and embroidery trimmed. Other tables filled with "broken lots" of Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Chemises and Corset Covers. Best bargains of the season on these first floor tables.

\$1.49 for \$3.98 Silk Maroon Skirts, and \$3.98 for \$10 Silk Skirts, give an idea of the aristocratic bargains here.

10c for 19c quality Ribbed Vests and Corset Covers. Some are lace trimmed, white and black. On first-floor table.

17c for 25c Hose. Last of quick-selling Men's, Children's and Ladies' Hose. Choice for only 17c pair. First floor.

\$5 for \$15 and \$20 Skirts.

Dress Skirts of English broadcloth and cheviot—man tailored. The last six of many. Appreciate the opportunity—and secure a superb garment at a nominal price. Only six.

\$4.79 for \$7.50 Walking Skirts and Covert Cloth Jackets. All this season's styles. Reply promptly—others will. Take elevator direct to third floor.

89c for best of new \$1.25 Shirt Waists. All sizes for children up to extra sizes for stout women. On first floor table.

94c for Children's \$1.50 White Pique Blouses and sailor suits, trimmed with embroidery inserting and edge. Sizes 6 months to 3 years.

98c for \$3 Leather Goods.

Ladies' Fine Pocket Books and Men's life-lasting Leather Cases at only 98c for choice. And kindred bargains in Agate Calf Chatelaine Bags. On adjoining show case are Triplicate Mirrors that are works of art, for as little as 39c and for as much as \$2.98. All greatly reduced in price.

Jewelry, etc. 9c for choice of the Jewelry on table near G street entrance. . . . 17c for any on the table center of the store. Two tabular of "treasures" are promised.

\$1 for \$1.50 Elastic Belts with rich buckles. . . . 89c for Salad Sets that are works of art. Inquire Jewelry Dept.

3c for 25c Paper-back Books. . . . 15c for 75c Cloth-bound Books. . . . 7c for other Cloth-bound Books.

Miscellaneous. 50c for \$1 Quadruple-plated Butter Dishes, Mustard Pots, Syrup Pitchers, Berry Spoons, Cracker Jars, etc.

10c for 12 1/2c to 25c Handkerchiefs. Odds and ends, and some are slightly mused—but all are good bargains.

\$1.33 for Parasols and Umbrellas. Four new styles up to \$4. Call early to-morrow and pick out those with expensive handles.

Housekeepers' List.

Art Department, to left of G street door, for these home-brightening bargains: \$1.88 for \$2.25 Opal Toilet Bureau Sets of six pieces, exquisitely decorated. Only 39c yard for desirable remnants 60c quality Drapery Silks. 10 per cent discount on pure Linen Lunch Linens.

Basement Floor. Tea Plates, worth 15c. . . . 7c Breakfast Plates, worth 10c. . . . 8c Vegetable Dishes, worth 25c. . . . 15c Pickle Dishes, worth 20c. . . . 15c Bone Plates, worth 15c. . . . 8c Soup Plates, worth 10c. . . . 10c \$1.25 Toilet Set, imperfect. . . . \$6.00 \$10.00 Dinner Set, imperfect. . . . 6.50 \$13.50 Dinner Set, imperfect. . . . 8.00 \$14.00 "Manhattan" Refrigerator for. 9.00 \$13.00 "La Belle" Refrigerator for. 8.50 \$7.25 Trunk, maker's sample. . . . 5.25 \$5.49 Trunk, maker's sample. . . . 3.75 \$4.98 Trunk, maker's sample. . . . 3.25

Fourth Floor. Please note that details below are of odds and ends, also of goods more or less shoppings.

Window Shades, 25c value. . . . 12 1/2c Smyrna Rugs, \$2 value. . . . 98c Lace Curtains, \$1.50 value. . . . 98c Tapestry Portieres, \$7.50 value. . . . \$3.88 Brass Bed, \$18 value. . . . \$12.00 Rustic Chair, \$5 value. . . . 1.49 Child's Go-Cart, \$10 value. . . . 6.98 Photo Frames, 50c value. . . . 29c Pictures, hand painted, 75c value. . . . 25c Flatiron Pictures, 40c value. . . . 19c

The Palais Royal, A. Lisner G & 11th Sts.

Langlois' Retiring Sale!

—Store already rented.
—Fixtures for sale.
—Extra salesmen.
—Amazing Shoe Bargains!

\$6.50 Shoes, \$3.35

Very Special!

Today we received another shipment of Ladies' Button Boots. These are on the round toe "Foot-Form" last similar to the "\$5 Cork soles," only without the cork sole, as they are intended for summer wear. Have soft toes and straight kid tip.

This shipment is the last of the shoes ordered prior to our determination to retire—and will be the last Foot Forms to come to Washington. All sizes here now, but come in at once, as a day's delay is almost sure to result in disappointment. Sale price—

\$3.35

"Langlois"

F and 13th Streets.

SCREENS.

Another shipment of Window Screens. . . . 14c. The third shipment of Screen Doors. . . . 65c. Guaranteed Lawn Mowers. . . . \$2.25.

John B. Espey, Hardware, my22-15d 1010 Pa. ave.

McKnew's

"Strictly reliable qualities."

Business hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

FETCHING NECKWEAR

This is the proper neckwear for the present and summer season, and the effects are particularly dainty and becoming. Pretty Dimity and Lawn Ties in white and colors, corded and tucked ends. . . . 25c. & 50c. Dressy Muslin Embroidered Ties at 25c. 50c. to \$1.50. Smart Pine and Madras Stocks with bows and ties. . . . 50c. & 75c. A bargain in Gloves. Lot of 88c, and \$1 White Cambric Gloves—broken sizes—to close them out in one day, choice. . . . 59c. 50c. to 88c. Underwear, 25c. Ladies' Ballgown Underwear—vests with high neck and short sleeves—drawers knee length—broken sizes; were 50c, 75c and 88c, to close. . . . 25c. A few more of these Ladies' Fine Lin. at \$2.25 and \$2.50 Umbrella. . . . \$1.53. "Fads" in Hosiery. The New Tan Lisle Hosiery, in drop-kick and lace styles. . . . 35c. & 50c. Fancy Open-work Hosiery, in plain red and blue and striped, and polka dots. . . . 50c. Terry Bath Towels, 12 1/2c, 25c, and 50c. Terry Wash Cloths, 5c and 8c. Turkish Bath and Outmeal Toilet Soap, special value, 25c. dozen.

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